# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7380.

MORNING EDITION----MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest from Washington THE CABINET—HUMBUG RUNORS—SENATOR BENJA-MIN—OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

WASHINGTON, March 6-10 P. M. There has been evidently a small conspiracy at work to effect a rupture between the administration and the State rights party South. Hence the various rumors of some difficulty about the appointment or acceptance of Jefferson Davis of a cabinet nomination. One report is, that Col. Davis having protested against the Compromise measures as unconstitutional, could not endorse the inaugural by accepting a cabinet appointment. is that Mr. Soulé has been approached, and is also disin-clined to go into the cabinet. These reports are all hum clined to go into the cabinet. These reports are all hum
bug. The State rights men fully and absolutely endorse
the administration, and accept the inaugural as their
platform. The confirmation of Jefferson Davis to morrow, with the rest of the cabinet, will settle that question.
The cabinet stands in the order I first reported as definite, to wit:

William L. Marcy.
James C. Dobbin.
James Campbell.
Galeb Cushing.

Jefferson Davis.
Gen. Cass will leave for Michigan to-morrow, having
received telegraphic information of the serious illness of
his wife.

It is expected that the naturalization question of Sena-

It is expected that the naturalization question of Sena-r Benjamin will be postponed till after the confirmation

tor Benjamin will be postponed till after the confirmation of the cabinet.

The Consulat Havana will probably be the first among our foreign agents to receive a new chapter of instructions, and the Minister to Spain will be especially selected with reference to his diplomatic abilities. But there will be no fillibustering.

I should not wonder if Senater Hunter, of Virginia, was can't to Spain.

were sent to Spain.

Gen. Pierce attended the Presbyterian Church to day, and Mr. Filimore, as usual, the Unitarian. UNION.

OPEN SESSION OF THE SENATE ANTICIPATED — MR. CLAYTON AND HIS TREATY WITH MR. BULWER—THE ERICSSON—TEEGRAPHIC CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1853. A protracted debate in open session of the Senate is an ticipated. It is understood Mr. Clayton will take the car-lest opportunity to vindicate his course in regard to the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, though a discussion on other international questions is looked for.

Capt. Ericsson, on Friday evening, sent an invitation to

the members of the Legislature of Virginia, now in session at Richmond, to visit the caloric ship at Acqueia creek, on the Potemac. A telegraphic despatch was received from Richmond, yesterday, accepting the invitation, and stating that the Senate and large numbers of the House would be at Acqueia creek landing to-morrow (Monday) morning, for which place the Ericsson left Alex undria this forencom.

would be at Acqueis creek landing to morrow (Monday) morning, for which place the Ericsson left Alex undria this foremoon.

The Telegraphic Convention assembled in the Aldermen's Chamber, in the City Hall in this city, at 11 o'clock, yesterday. The following gentlemen were prosent:—Amos Kendall, Wm. M. Swain, and B. B. French, from the Magnetic Telegraph Company; F. O. J. Smith, New York and New England Union Telegraph Company; Wm Tanner and D. S. Crockett, New Orleans and Ohlo Telegraph Company; James D. Reid and James K. Morehead, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & Louisville, and Atlantic & Ohio Companies; James D. Reid, People's Telegraph Company; J. D. Caton. Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company; J. N. Alvord, Ohio and Mississippi Telegraph Company; J. N. Alvord, Ohio and Mississippi Telegraph Company; J. N. Voitch, St. Louis and Missouri River Telegraph Company and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Amos Kendall, and B. B. French, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, and Susquehanna River and New Brunswick Telegraphic Company; H. O. Alden and James Eddy, Maine Telegraphic Company; Tal. P. Shafiner, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company, Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Tal. P. Shafiner, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company, Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; G. C. Penniman, American Telegraph Company, Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; G. P. Shafiner, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser, St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Company; Mr. Shaffser Company; Mr. Shaffser

## Return of Honora Corcoran to Charlestown Boston, March 6, 1853.

Miss Corcoran, whose mysterious disappearance caused the riot, in Charlestown last week, arrived in this city last e-ening, under the protection of several of her Protestant friends. She was found in Philadelphia, where ahe says she was restrained of her liberty. Another outbreak in consequence of this matter is feared in Charles-town and, in accordance with the request of the Mayor, the Governor has lasted orders to General Sutton to have the First and Fourth regiments of State Militia under arms to-morrow night.

Bosron, March 6-8 P. M.
A card from Mayor Frothingham states that Honor she was taken to Philadelphia by the mother, and placed in a boarding house, and that on Thursday the mo-ther proceeded to Philadelphia and brought the girl back. It is thought the public appearance of the girl will allay

### Awful Railroad Accident. LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1853.

John Bromwood, engineer on the Columbia railroad, who was run over on Friday, died at the hospital last evening. He leaves nine children.

On Thursday night the emigrant train coming east ran On Thursday night the emigrant train coming east ran off the track into a deep cut on the Pennsylvania road, between Lewistown and Huntington. Persons had been sent either way to warn trains nearly due against the point where the accident took place, but the man who was sent west, after walking some distance sat down in a shanty, and unfortunately fell asleep. The train that passed him came in violent collision with the crippled train, killing four emigrant passengers instantly. Two others died yesterday, and two more are not expected to live. Two freight trains are reported to have run together yesterday morning, near Huntingdon, by which two persons are reported killed. No names ascertained.

From the South.
THE SUFFERING ON BOARD THE STEAMER COLUMBUS ON THE PACIFIC SIDE—THREATS AGAINST THE VANDERBILT LINE AT SAN JUAN—THE CONTINENTALS AND MANHATTAN FIRE COMPANY, ETC. BALTIMORE, March, 6, 1853.

The New Orleans mails of the 27th and 28th have been received. The papers announce that the steamer Pampero from San Juan, brought particulars of suffering and death among the passengers on the steamer Columbus, which left Panama, with the passengers having through tickets by the Winfield Scott, for which they had waited eight days at Psnama. The Columbus sprung a leak in the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and it was only by the unremitting exertions of the passengers and crew that the vessel was got into Acapulco. They were several days without food, and up to the time the Columbus left Acapulco, forty of the passengers had died, and a large number were re-maining ill.

maining its substantially the same report as was published several days ago in one of the New York papers, except that the name of the steamer was stated to be the Winfield Scott. The following extract from a letter by the last steamer from Aspinwall, shows beyond doubt that the report received by way of New Orleans is grossly exaggerated, if not wholly false:—

The steamer Columbus arrived here from Panama on the latinst. She sprung a leak on the way, and leaked so healy that the passengers were obliged to aid in bailing, to keep the water from extinguishing the fires in her formace. She remained till 5th inst to repair damages.]

Letters from San Juan, say the New Orleans papers, state that the people were armed, and threatened to demolish the Vanderbilt Transit Company's depot, on account of it's monopolising trade.

demolish the Vanderbilt Transit Company's depot, on account of it's monopolising trade.

The U.S. sloop of war Cyane sailed from Pensacola on the 24th ult., from Havana.

The Entimore Board of Trade, it is understood will recommeed a subscription by the city of \$1,000,000 to the Concliavible failtrond.

The Continentals and Manhattan firemen concluded to spend Sweday in Baltimore, and will start for Philadelphia at 9 o'clock to-morrow merning. The Continentals partock of a half dozen entertainments last night, the principal one at the armory of the Independent Greys.

# From Indiana.

THE PREE BANKING LAW-TELEGRAPH FRAUDS. INDIANAPOLIS, March 5, 1953.

The bill annulling the free banking law has not passed the Legislature, and that body has adjourned over till
Monday. No further legislation can be had at this seaalon, so the old law will remain in force two years longer.

A remonstrance has been presented to the Legislature,

against a law recently passed in Indiana, legalizing certain frauds in telegraph companies. It produced a great sensation in the legislature, and is reacting against the parties who procured the passage of the law. The old officers of the telegraph company, who hope to be benefitted by the law, have been turned out at an election just leid.

Suicide of a Rochester Alderman.
Rochesters, March 6, 1863.
Mr. P. P. Thayer, a druggist of this city, committee suicide last night. He was elected to the office of Alderman en Tuesday last

Philadelphia, March 6, 1853.

The schooner Hyperion, of Hackensack, from Edenton N. C., for New York, sprung a leak on the 28th ult, and was run ashore on the 1st inst, at Sinepuxent, near Beralin, Md. She thomped heavily on the outer har, and sunk inside. The crew ascended the rigging, where they remained till they were rescued. Her deck load of cotton was swept off to sea, the wind being from the westward. The vessel and cargo a total loss.

The cotton market remains firm, with moderate sales. Wool firm and active, although sales not so large as last week. Sales for the week 62,100 lbs. Printing cloths continue firm. Sales for the week 64,800 pieces.

# THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

Opinions of some of the leading Whig Jour

[From the New York Tribune, March 5.]
THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

[From the New York Tribune, March 5.]

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

Suwarrow now was conqueror—a match
For Timour or for Zenghis in his trade:
While mosques and streets, seneath his eyes, like thatch,
Blazed, and the cannon's roar was scarce allay'd,
With bloody hands, he wrote his first dispatch;
And here exactly follows what he said:—

"Glory to God and to the Empress!" (Powers
Elernal! such names mingled!) "Ismail's owrs!"
BYNON—Don Juan.

Franklin Pierce is now President, not in prospect,
but in fact, and has taken possession of the White
House. His inaugural address will be generally
read. Would that it might as widely be read carefully and thoughtfully!

We belong to that large portion of the American
people to whom he (in common parlance) "owes
nothing." He cannot disappoint us, except by ruling
firmly, wisely, nobly. We cannot fairly complain
even of what seems to us very bad in his inaugural,
for his past career had prepared us to expect it.
Those who will be pained have no right to be surprised by it.

Yet we must say that there is much in this inaugu.
ral which seems to us not only wrong, but maladroit.
We think even the opening allusion to his late bereavement unhappily placed in juxtaposition with
much that is embodied in the same document. The
Unionism would do very well by itself, but it rides
awkwardly in the same vehicle with his frank
avowals of his determination to apply the bowstring
relentlessly to the Fillmore office-holders, who are in
the main as zealous Union-savers as he is. So the
non-interference portion of the inaugural would read
much better in a paper which did not so significantly
aver that "the acquisition, eminently important for our
protection," &c., &c. What is the use of telling the
world how honorable, peaceful and well-behaved we
are, if we at the same time tell them that they have
possessions which we need, and in due time will lave,
somehow? Who does not see that our professions
and self-praises are completely nullified by our bravado?

But on another point the ne

vado?

But on another point the new President is still more glaring in his self-exposure. That he should glorify our freedom, our "broad and intelligent comprehension of rights," our fulfilment of our "highest duty to suffering housen't?" our reliablest. more glaring in his scir-exposure. That he should glorify our freedom, our "broad and intelligent comprehension of rights," our fulfilment of our "highest duty to suffering humanity," our radiant example, so cheering to "the oppressed throughout the world," &c., is very fair Buncombe, and would pass by itself without provoking criticism. But that he who indulges in this sort of "high-faluting" should proceed in the self-same document to glorify slave-hunting as a patriotic duty—to denounce a consistent devotion to human liberty as the offspring of feverish ambition or of "morbid enthusiasm"—and to cheer on in every manner the bloodhounds baying in the track of the hunted fugitive, guilty of a dark skin and an honest desire to work for his own wife and children rather than a master's—and, finally, to mix all this up with "humble dependence on God," "our prosperity under Providence," &c., &c.—this seems to us a medley quite as incongruous as Suwarrow's, and not less ausacious. "Father," said a frank boy, whose sense of propriety had been shocked by the parental admixture of supplications and execrations, "I wish you would either quit praying or swearing—I don't mind which."

[From the Philadelphia North American, March 5]

The inaugural address of General Pierce will be read with the interest which always attaches to the first utterances of a President of the United States. It has the merit of not being very long, and, we may add, the further recommendation of a certain degree of vague explicitness on subjects which, just now, possess a peculiar interest to a great many citizens. Office hunters, annexationists, Monroe doctrinists of the modern or Young America school, and the Unionists, who think themselves better Union men than other people, will all find something in it, we rejoice to say, specially adapted to gratify the expectations of the "fillibusters."

The general tone of the inaugural is not altogether so grave and measured as that we have been accustomed to note in the first formal address of a Presiden

it too much of the man—too little of the President. We are not sure that the hypercritical will not think it open to the charge of egotism. There is a thread of that color which runs through it from beginning to end, producing an effect not always perfectly agreeable. Many persons will doubt the propriety of the first little introductory paragraph, in which allusion is made to a domestic calamity that awakened the sincere sympathies of the country; and others will object to the almost obtrusive confession of political faith which forms the burden of so large a portion of the address. As for ourselves, we think that President Pierce errs in announcing himself as called "to preside over the destinies of the republic." His real function is to preside over the execution of its laws. God alone presides over the fate of men and of nations.

General Dieses analyses the little that the content of the

laws. God alone presides over the fate of men and of nations.

General Pierce speaks with little reserve on the subject so dear to annexationists.

This means that the new administration casts the eyes of affection on Cuba; and who knows but that they are turned as lovingly towards British America?

Still stronger, if possible, are his expressions in relation to the principle of the Monroe doctrine, which, he declares, "should now be regarded as fundamental." "The rights, security, and repose of this confederacy," he says "reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible." The "present jurisdiction, autterly inadmissible." The "present jurisdiction, will, perhaps, settle the Belize question, and may even dispose of that of the colony of the Bay Islands.

In regard to the disposition of offices, President Pierce speaks out unequivocally. "No reasonable man," he says, "of any party, will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons known to be under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial coon-

persons known to be under the intense to positions which hostility and partizan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation." This, with the further declaration, that "occupancy can confer no prerogative," and the saving assurance that "a claim for office is what the people assurance that "a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognise," indicates that there is to be a universal clearing of the kitchen, so far as whig officials are concerned, and that the vacancies are to be filled by men not presenting "claims," but possessing "diligence, integrity, and capacity"—which is the principle, we believe, on which new Presidents have always put their party into office.

which new Presidents have always put their party into office.

There are portions of the address which we could commend more highly than the passages we have referred to. We are pleased, and we are sure the whole country will be pleased with the resolution—if we can speak of it so strongly—which Gen. Pierce avoys, that, under his administration, every American shall realize the protection which it should be the pride of the republic to secure to the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth. That is the right of the citizen in all parts of the earth and the other be bravely curried out, President Pierce will, in this one particular the earth of his countrymen.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 3]

We should have liked General Pierce's inaugural better if he had drayed his thoughts in simpler landing range. His style is too flowery for the occasion. The address contains many good sentiments, often over beautifully expressed. But it would have been more appropriate if it had been less ambitious.

Of the President we know nothing personally, but indiging from his public course, we are inclined to the substitution of the republic are callightened and expansive. Those expressed in the late of his high office with honest intentions and patriotic impensat There are portions of the address which we could

All we ask is that in his appointments the President shall select men who are capable and honest.

Gen. Pierce has no sympathies or aspirations in favor of emancipation. He does not even regard human slavery as an evil, differing, in this respect, not only with the gifted statesmen of other nations, but with Washington, Jefferson and Madison, his illustrious predecessors. It is painful to see a President of the United States who does not, in the nineteenth century of christian civilization, look forward with hope to a period when, by some just, wise and peaceful means, this great and glorious republic will achieve universal emancipation.

[From the Boston Atlas March 5.]

achieve universal emancipation.

[From the Boston Atlas, March 5.]

We lay before our readers the inaugural address of President Pierce. It will be found to be a clear, well-written, straight-forward, frank and manly document. Much of it will not fail to receive the hearty concurrence of all classes of our fellow-citizens, whatever may be their political preferences and predilections. We cannot, of course, be expected to coincide with the President in many of his views of public policy. Candor compels us to admit, however, that we find much less in this address from which we must dissent than we anticipated from the well-known party bias of its author. Its open, honest, and frank exposition of his views is worthy of high commendation. It has no tinge of non-committalism, but is manly and above board. No one can fail to understand the President's views and sentiments. The document is also of rational and moderate length. No one need be deterred from its perusal by its length. In a literary point of view, it is also creditable to the author. In a word, it is a document that will be well received both at home and abroad.

National Offices.
NAMES OF THOSE SPOKEN OF FOR OFFICES IN THE GIFT OF THE PRESIDENT. John J. Cisco Sub Treasurer.
General Randall U.S. Marshal, North
John Vernan "
Mr. Mott, of Troy Wir. Dayton of Niagars "
Mr. Cass, of Ontario "
Gen Jackson, of Tompkins J. E. Dickle. Post Office, Buffalo.
William Williams "
Mr. Dorsheimer "
" 

CONNECTICUT. Pietre Soulé...... Minister to Spain.

Naval Officer, Boston, Officer in Custom House, Best Pistrict Attorney. Collector of New Bedford. Postmaster of Aaron Bobart....
Johnson Gardner...
Mr Hallett...
C. B. H Fessenden.

MARYLAND. ..... Collector of Baltimore

ist Mattingly.... 

George W. Allen OHIO.

George W. Allen Postmaster of Columbus.

John G. Miller. "Steubenville.

John B. Roberts "Zanesville.

Nat. Bishop. "Marietta.

Hop. Mr. Sawyer U. S. Marshal.

Mr. George. "Surveyor port of Cincinnati.

Joel Greene. "George." 

Nathaniel B. Eldred ... Collector of Philadelphia.
Gideon G. Westcott ... ...
J. Severns ... Postmaster of Philadelphia.
Charles Lyman U. S. Marshal, Western Dist.
James Buchanan ... Minister to England.
Paul Sturgeon ... Treasurer of United States. 

ris, who was to preside, Mr. Thomas Picton was chosen President, and Mr. James and D. L. Jones, Vice Presidents.

At 8 o'clock the assemblage proceeded to the dining room, where a magnificent dinner was provided for them by the proprietors of the hotel. After grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the company partock of the dinner; at the conclusion of which the benediction (in Welch) was pronounced by the same gentleman.

Mr. Llewllyn then performed some Welch airs on a splendid harp which was lent to the committee by the makers, Lewis & Sons, of this city.

The PRESIDENT then rose and said, that as the Hon. Mr. Morris was not able to attend, he was deputed to take his place. Although not a Welchman by birth, he was endeared to that nation, because Sir Thomas Picton, his grand uncle, was a Welchman. He was not an orator, but he was a good fighter, as was his grand uncle, who fought at the battle of Waterloo. As he was not an orator, he could not give them a speech, but would give the first regular

toast for the evening:—

St. David's Day—We hall with emotions of patriotic joy its return. Our ferefathers, whether in their native land, or in this, the home of their adoption, delighted in its advent. It calls to our remembrance the glorious achievements of Cambria in the past, and is dear to our hearts as to the present and the future.

Mr. Llewllyn then played a grand march on the harr.

harp.
The President then gave the second regular

Wales—To most of us our native land—to nearly all of us the birth place of our ancestors—we think of thy past history with gratitude, and view thee with emetions of delight. We rejoice in that firm spirit of freedom which has ever characterized thy children; but rejoice still more in that good name, above all price, which thy moral and religious teaching confers upon thy sons and thy daughters, wherever their lo; may be cast.

Mr. R. Jones then sung a song, "Our Native Land," accompanied by Mr. Llewlyn on the harp. This song was warmly applauded.

thy daughters, wherever their lot may be cast.

Mr. R. Jones then sung a song, "Our Native Land," accompanied by Mr. Llewliyn on the harp. This song was warmly applauded.

The President gave the third toast—
The United States—The beacon whose star shines brightly to the world. Ever may she continue, as now, a source of pride and elevation to her children—a home for the free heart and noble spirit that seeks a congenial at mosphere on her glorious shores.

Mr. Daniel B. Jones responded. He said he was sorry the President had not called on a more important personage than he was to respond to the toast which he had just then offered. He deeply regretted that Mr. Morris, whose forefathers were signers of the Declaration of Independence, was unable to be present. Thomas Jefferson, the great American statesman, said that his forefathers came from the mountains of Snowden. (Applause.) Wales has not only represented herself in the cabinet, but on the field of battle. Martha Washington, the wife of that great commander and statesman who was the father of his country, was of Welch descent. Great cheering.) People should not look upon Wales with contempt because it is a small country, with only thirteen counties; but when the time came for fighting in this country, during that eventful period that tried men's souls, the Weldh were not found in the background. He was glad, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, so many persons assembled at the festive board to celebrate the anniversary of St. David's day. He concluded by giving them the following sentiment:—

May the tree of liberty flourish around the world, and

plause.)
The President then gave the fourth regular toast: The Weich Language—Freserved in its own richness and purity through all the changes attempted to be wrought by the Sexon, the Dane, or the Norman, we glory in the richness as whose any first that its till even be heard, as it has been, arousing the sons of Cambris, wherever they are, to the preservation of religious and civil freedom.

This toast was responded to by Rev. Mr. Davis, in

This toast was responded to by Rev. Mr. Davis, in Welch.

The PRESIDENT then offered the fifth toast:—
The President of the United States—In his office, more elevated than any other ruler upon earth, for his elevation rests upon the confidence of millions of his fellow citizens; it is not obtained by the blood of his fellow men, nor does he have to prostrate the happiness of his fellow c. catures, in obtaining it—be the blessings of health and the reward of "duty well done," ever with him.

A Welsh air was then played on the harp by Mr. Llewilyn.

The health of the President of the United States was then drank—all standing.

The health of the President of the United States was then drank—all standing.

The sixth toast was then given by the President:—Queen Victoria and the British Empire—One of the proudest monarchs and one of the mightiest empires of the earth. We hold in admiration Queen Victoria, as the head of the country of our forefathers, and to many of us our own well-remembered land, but we honor her most of all for the bright and cheering example which she sets as a wife, a patron, a Christian, and a mother.

Mr. ATKINSON then sang a song.

The PRESIDENT then gave the seventh regular toast:—

toast:—
The Literary Institutions of Wales—Jewels in her fair diadem, ever sparkling and refulgent. May the bright ness which has distinguished the past continue vivid and beautiful to the end of time.
This toast was followed by music on the harp.

The Phesidery then gave the eighth toast:—
The City of New York—The proud and noble city whose glorious portals ever unfold themselves to the wealth and worth of the world—be her course onward, and her prosperity equal to the enterprise and worth of her sons and the benciecnt institutions with which she is adorned.

An apology from his Honor the Mayor, who was unable to attend their festival, was then read by the Secretary.

Secretary.

The ninth regular toast was then offered by the President:—
The Sculptors of Cambria—The works of art in both
The Sculptors of Cambria—The works of art in both

hemispheres attest their worth and present a source of pride and gratification in contemplating the refinement and taste of Cambria's sons.

Mr. Wm. O. Jones responded to this toast, and Mr. WM. O. JONES responded to this toast, and made a few neat remarks in reference to the Welch block for the Washington Monument, which, he said, would be one of the finest that has been presented for that purpose. The Welch, he said, were great sculptors. Gibson, who sent the best productions of sculpture to the World's Fair, was a Welchman. Daniel Webster said that he received all in eloquence from his grandmother, who was a Welchwoman. (Applains).

from his grandmother, who was a Welchwoman. (Applause.)
The President then gave the tenth toast:—
The Memory of Washington—While we rejoice that the struggle which gave birth to the glorious institutions, and conferred the bleasings now enjoyed on this beautiful land, presented a front of many a noble heart, among whom, in the Declaration of Independence and elsewhere, we recognize some of our countrymen and their ancestors; and that in that eventful struggle every heart was a host—yet Washington seems to have been sent by the kind hand of Providence itself as a leader and a guide. Mankind will ever bless, as we do, and hold in their deepest affections the name—the ever endeared name—o Washington.
This toast was followed by the song of "Washington," sung and composed by R. Jones, who was accompanied on the harp by Mr. Llewllyn.
The eleventh toast was then given by the President:—

dent:-Our Fellow Countrymen in the Welch School, London--

Inmates of an institution alike beneficent and exalted— May it ever flourish, and its fair branches continue to give fruits to bless and cheer those who are within the reach of its bounteous shade.

Music on the harp. The twelfth toast was then

Music on the harp. The twelfth toast was then given:—

The Press—A noble power, the tendency of whose growth is to force from the soil of civilized life, or kill in their roots, everything deleterious to the happiness of man. Be those who conduct it ever actuated by noble motives, and the blessings of their fellow men, and the brightness which they shed around them, be their reward.

Mr. James, editor of the Welch Murror, responded to this toast in Welch.

The last regular toast was then given, which was responded to with three cheers for the fair sex:—

Woman—Lovely woman!—Our sisters, our mothers, our beloved ones: our wives—Oh, what would be the werld without there are wise.—Oh, what would be the werld without there have as the earth e'er Heaven's light was sent, and lonely as was man e'rst thou wer't given, woman, lovely woman.

The Pressident then announced that he would then receive all volunteer toasts, whereupon a great number of toasts were offered. Several comic songs were sing by Mr. Piper, which highly amused the company. At two o'clock, when our reporter left, the toasting and singing still continued.

Fatal Experiment.—An accident, which is

FATAL EXPERIMENT.—An accident, which is

FATAL EXPERIMENT.—An accident, which is likely to terminate fatally, occurred at Saukville, Washington county, Wis., on the night of the 21st ult. A man named Day, was performing, among others, the feat of swallowing the sword, and it ap-pears swallowed it too far. He was conveyed to his lodgings by some of the audience, and medical aid was incellately procured, but at the last accounts Day was not expected to live.

# CITY REFORM.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING

METROPOLITAN HALL.

IMMENSE TURN OUT.

Address, Speeches, and Resolutions, &c., &c., &c.

One of the most numerous meetings we have ever seen within the capacious walls of Metropolitan Hall, was held Saturday evening, in pursuance to public requisition, of those in favor of the immediate reorganization of the Common Council and the reconstruction of the charter, so that the members of the two boards shall be elected from districts of different magnitude, as in the case of the Legislature of this State, and exercise only legislative powers, and so that the veto power of the Mayor shall be enlarged, and our municipal elections held in the spring instead of the fall. Every seat and standing place in the body, boxes, and galleries, were occupied. It was a significant meeting, and if it works the end for which it was convened, it will prove to be a most important movement.

Mr. PETER COOPER, presided. On taking the chair, he said:-Gentlemen, I take this chair deeply sensible of the unmerited honor you have conferred upon me, and I feel my entire inability to give form or expression to those feelings that struggle within me for utterance upon this occasion. We are assembled, gentlemen, to perform one of the most important and responsib'e duties that ever occupied the attention of intelligent men, and we are called upon by all we hope for, and by all we should fear, to enter upon the consideration of this subject in a right spirit, feeling, however, the necessities of the occasion that has called us together. I trust that, though we come to the discharge of this painful duty, that we shall enter upon it and perform it fearlessly, and with a pure desire that our efforts may prove a blessing to the com-munity in which we live. We are all deeply sensible of the great necessity that something should be done to inspire confidence in the government under which we live, for that confidence appears to have been so shaken that everybody seems ready to exclaim that something must be done. We have assembled to consider this evening what that something shall be. If it were possible for us to rise upon the wings of thought, and fly back to the remote periods of antiquity, and from thence down the current of human events, reading the inscriptions that are marked in striking capitals, monuments of human folly, it would admonish us that good government can only be sustained by perpetual vigilance, and by a constant application of the energies and watchfulness of the great mass of the people. This watchfulness we feel now that the people are ready to give. We feel now that the people have come out and shown themselves, and that they are ready to put the government in such a form as will do away with the temptations that have seemed to be more than human nature could bear. We have formed in our midst a desposism, by uniting the legislative, the executive, and the judicial power in one body, (applause.) and by that means placing them in temptation more than they ought to be subjected to. I trus that this meeting will resolve so to separate our government, to mark out its particular parts, and so hold each part responsible for the performance of their particular duties, so that there shall be no chance of their going away from the performance of those duties that involve the interests of the whole community. I will not longer intrude upon your time, but simply hope that we shall, before we end our discussion upon this subject, determine, every one of us, to go home to our places of abode with a full determination ameeting; and collect and determine that upon every coming election they will send members to form the primary meetings, that shall select men necessary for the due performance of the requisite of our city government, and, by that means, take away the power of controlling our elections by men who have a design upon the public treasnry. (Loud applause.)

The vice President we live, for that confidence appears to have been so shaken that everybody seems ready to exclaim that

The absence of all economy in the expenses of the city—the disposition to add to its permanent debt, and that with a new feature for annual repairs—the frequent discharge without trial, by Aldermen, of persons arrested for crime—the grant of valuable franchises and property or crime—the grant or valuable franchises and property without adequate remuneration—and the evidences of extravagance, abuse of powers, favoritism, and mismanagement which appear in our municipal government—have induced the people of this city to meet together. The present chief magistrate of the lone of the control of domestic affairs the people expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy, in all departments, so marked as never to be questioned; and he truly adds that "without diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of frand will be vain." These truths have been impressed upon us at every step of our progress; and hence, in the cail of this meeting, the two objects, a reorganization of the Common Council and such amendito to be necessary, were joint; or the control of the common council and such amenditor to be necessary, were joint; or these changes, no diminution of chartered rights is thought of. The power of the people must be represented in government, or it will be weak and inefficient. No violation of any of the principles which lie at the foundation of free institutions, will be accepted. On the contrary, we ask that the local government of our city may be made to conform to those principles. In the original fabric of all our constitutions, a system of powers and checks has been happily combined. A Senate and Assembly, representing constituences of different magnitude, is a feature recognized in American govern district elects a representative to both boards of the Common Council, and hence the ch ck intended by the fathers of the government on the part of one branch of the legislature over another, is not found in our local government. This departure from a recognized system needs to be corrected. Into most American constitutions the control of the con

mitted for appreval on the second Tuesday of the same who should be elected under the previous charter, on the second Tuesday of April, should held office only until the second Tuesday of April, should held office only until the late of January ensuing. But it further provided that the amendmet, if approved by a majority of the electora, should go into effect on the first Tuesday of January ensuing. As any fune of covernment was thus along the state of the provided of the provided in a state of the provided of the provided in the provided in the provided of the provid

charge without trial, by Aldermien, of persons arrosed for either-the ground of the control of t